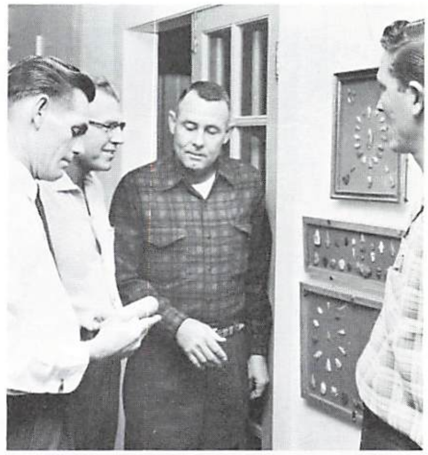
Collecting ancient Indian artifacts

is the hobby of these

Texas treasure hunters



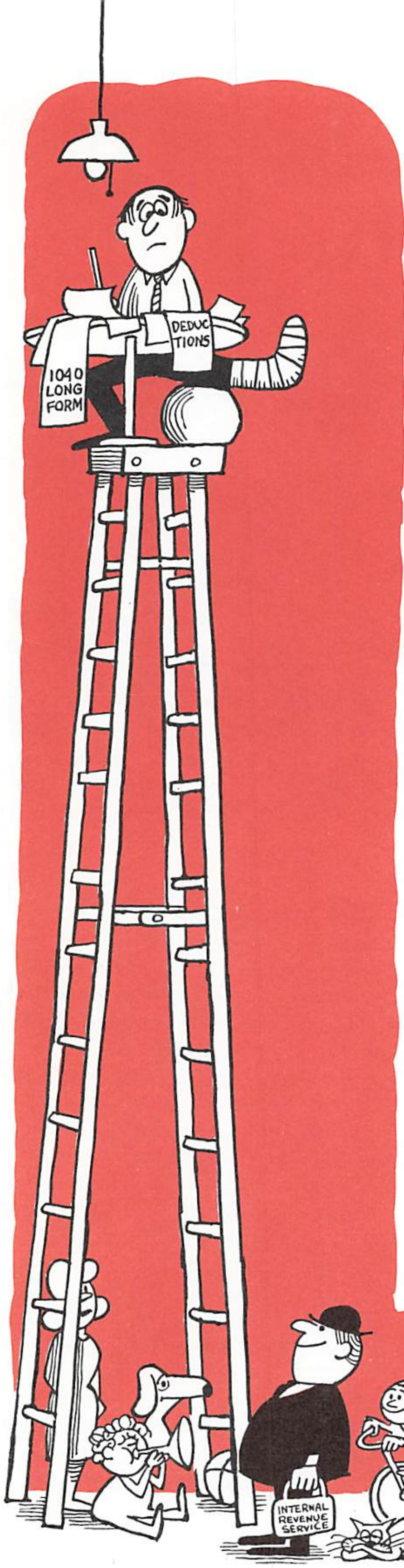
ARROWHEAD collection of John Barefoot is admired by Lee Roy Lehman, W. C. Wilson, Barefoot, Charlie Grimes (from left).

THE SHIFTING SANDS of America's southwest have uncovered many mysteries of ancient civilizations. Even today, Indian artifacts thousands of years old are collected by treasure hunters and archaeologists in the area.

El Paso's deserts and hills have proved to be particularly well stocked with remnants of age-old Indian settlements. Relics ranging from straw moccasins to bows and arrows, pottery, religious ornaments, and stonewares are found by those who are interested enough to look for them.

This modern form of treasure hunting is the pastime of some 20 Standard Oilers at the El Paso Refinery of Caloilwest. "The Western part of Texas, southern New Mexico, and northern Mexico hold Indian artifacts dating back before the time of Christ," says Ed Richardson, the refinery Safety Inspector.

CRUDE LINES of ancient bow are studied by Grimes, Ed Richardson, Hap Rader (l to r).



Stock plan

Membership in the Stock Plan does not affect the amount of income tax you pay so long as your membership in the plan continues.

The first income tax effect on a member occurs when you leave the Company's service or withdraw from the plan and receive a stock certificate for the shares to which you are entitled. The settlement statement, which will accompany the stock certificate, contains full information as to the market value of the stock received and the amount of gain to include in the year's taxable income.

In general, the gain will be the lesser of: (a) the excess of the market value of the stock received over the employee's deposits, or (b) the total of Company payments and dividends on stock while held by the Trustee:

In either case, the gain to be reported in the tax return is a "long-term capital gain," which means that only one-half of the gain is taxable.

AFFECTING YOUR DEDUCTIONS

Medical and dental

If you are under age 65 and itemize your deductions on your tax return instead of claiming the "standard deduction," you may deduct those medical, hospital, and dental expenses for yourself and dependents during the taxable year not compensated for by the Medical Plan for Employees or other insurance.

However, only that amount of such expense which exceeds 3 per cent of your adjusted gross income is deductible. The cost of drugs and medicine can be included only to the extent that it exceeds 1 per cent of your adjusted gross income.

The total premiums you pay during the year for hospital and medical plan coverage may be treated as part of your medical expenses.

If age 65 or over and if either you or your spouse is age 65 or over before the close of the taxable year, you will be entitled to deduct all medical expenses not compensated for under the

Medical Plan for Annuitants, the Hospital and Medical Plan for Dependents of Annuitants or other hospital-medical insurance. The 3 per cent rule applicable to persons under 65 does not apply. The 1 per cent rule pertaining to expenditures for drugs and medicine also does not apply.

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This summary is based on United States tax laws in existence at this time and would not be applicable to employees of Canadian companies or those in foreign service.

This article is intended to help you understand federal income tax law as it applies to payments under your benefit plans. While it represents the considered opinion of tax counsel, we cannot guarantee the information presented. Further, all foregoing comments are based on existing statutes, regulations, and decisions which are subject to change.